# Lesson 0

Big Data I.S.P.M.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/solutions/big-data/>

Real-time analytics on big data:

Graphical user interface

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Advanced analytics on big data:

Diagram

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# Lesson 0

Data types & Storage

**Structured data**

- Structure is defined at design time.

- Data structure is designed in the form of tables.

**Semi-structured data.**

- Non-relational or NoSQL data (won’t fit neatly into tables, rows, and columns) – Uses tags or keys that organize and provide a hierarchy for the data

**Nonstructured data**

- Examples of nonstructured data include binary, audio, and image files

- The data structure is defined only when the data is read.

- Nonrelational systems can also support semistructured data such as JSON file formats.

- The schema of unstructured data is typically defined at query time. This means that data can be loaded onto a data platform in its native format.

Implement Relational Data Stores

The open-source world offers four types of NoSQL databases:

1. Key-value store: Stores key-value pairs of data in a table structure.
2. Document database: Stores documents that are tagged with metadata to aid document searches.
3. Graph database: Finds relationships between data points by using a structure that's composed of vertices and edges.
4. Column database: Stores data based on columns rather than rows. Columns can be defined at the query's runtime, allowing flexibility in the data that's returned performantly.

# Lesson 0

Data Storage

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/intro-to-data-in-azure/3-how-azure-storage-meets-your-business-storage-needs>

[Azure] Four Storage options:

**Azure Blob:** A scalable object store for text and binary data

This is a data store that will store but not query data, your cheapest option is to set up a storage account as a Blob store.

Blob storage works well with images and unstructured data

Flexible pricing options (cold vs hot storage)

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**Azure Files:** Managed file shares for cloud or on-premises deployments. Accessible via the industry standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol

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**Azure Queue:** Azure Queue storage is a service for storing large numbers of messages that can be accessed from anywhere in the world.

Azure Table: A NoSQL store for no-schema storage of structured data

Diagram, icon

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Azure Storage Tables is aimed at high capacity on a single region (optional secondary read only region but no failover), indexing by PK/RK and storage optimized pricing;

Azure Cosmos DB is a globally distributed database service.

**high throughput** (single-digit millisecond latency),

**global distribution** (multiple failover), SLA-backed predictive performance with automatic indexing of each attribute/property and a pricing model focused on throughput.

**A picture containing icon

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# Lesson 1

Data Platforms

[Azure] Azure Cosmos DB is a globally distributed, multi-model database. You can deploy it by using several API models:

SQL API MongoDB API Cassandra API Gremlin API Table API

Because of the multi-model architecture of Azure Cosmos DB, you benefit from each model's inherent capabilities. For example, you can use MongoDB for semi-structured data, Cassandra for wide columns, or Gremlin for graph databases. Because of the multi-model architecture of Azure Cosmos DB, you benefit from each model's inherent capabilities. For example, you can use MongoDB for semi-structured data, Cassandra for wide columns, or Gremlin for graph databases.

[Azure] Azure SQL Database

**Use T-SQL to query the contents of a SQL Database.**

*Remember this is Azure SQL Database PaaS not an instance installed within Azure virtual machine*

Use SQL Database when you need to scale up and scale down OLTP systems on demand. SQL Database is a good solution when your organization wants to take advantage of Azure security and availability features

Data Services

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/survey-the-azure-data-platform/10-azure-other-data-platform-services>

Logo, company name

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[Azure] Databricks

Serverless platform that's optimized for Azure. One-click setup

Streamlined workflows

Interactive workspace + fully managed Spark clusters for Spark-based applications.

In Databricks notebooks you'll use familiar programming tools such as R, Python, Scala, and SQL

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[Azure] Data Factory

**Organize raw data into meaningful data stores and data lakes**

Orchestrates the movement of data between various data stores.

Cloud-integration service.

Streamlined workflows

processes and transforms data by using compute services such as Azure HDInsight, Hadoop, Spark, and Azure Machine Learning

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

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[Azure] Data Catalog

**Discover, understand, and consume data sources**

Is a fully managed cloud service

Is the best choice to store documentation about a data source

# Lesson 2

The Data Engineering Process

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/data-engineering-processes/3-data-engineering-practices>

**ETL**

[Azure] Azure Data Factory v2



**ELT**

[Azure] Azure Data Factory v2

[Azure] Azure Synapse

[Azure] HDInsight with Hive

[Azure] Oozie on HDInsight

SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS)



**Extract**

During the extraction process, data engineers define the data and its source:

[1] Define the data source: Identify source details such as the resource group, subscription, and identity information such as a key or secret.

[2] Define the data: Identify the data to be extracted. Define data by using a database query, a set of files, or an Azure Blob storage name for blob storage.

**Transform**

[3] Define the data transformation: Data transformation operations can include splitting, combining, deriving, adding, removing, or pivoting columns. Map fields between the data source and the data destination. You might also need to aggregate or merge data.

**Load**

[4] Define the destination: During a load, many Azure destinations can accept data formatted as a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON), file, or blob. You might need to write code to interact with application APIs.

Azure Data Factory offers built-in support for Azure Functions. You'll also find support for many programming languages, including Node.js, .NET, Python, and Java. Although Extensible Markup Language (XML) was common in the past, most systems have migrated to JSON because of its flexibility as a semistructured data type.

[5] Start the job: Test the ETL job in a development or test environment. Then migrate the job to a production environment to load the production system.

[6] Monitor the job: ETL operations can involve many complex processes. Set up a proactive and reactive monitoring system to provide information when things go wrong. Set up logging according to the technology that will use it.

# Lesson 3

INGESTION: Data Ingestion

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/explore-data-ingestion-azure/2-describe-common-practices-for-data-loading>

Data ingestion is the first part of any data warehousing solution. It is arguably the most important part. In a big data system, data ingestion has to be fast enough to capture the large quantities data that may be heading your way, and have enough compute power to process this data in a timely manner.

Ways to ingest data:

**Azure Data Factory v2** [Azure] **ELT + ETL**



**PolyBase** [Azure]

*Azure SQL Database does not support PolyBase*

**SQL Server Integration Services ELT + ETL**

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**Azure Databricks** [Azure]



**Azure Synapse Analytics** [Azure]

# Lesson 3

INGESTION: Azure Data Factory

Icon

Description automatically generated**Azure Data Factory v2** [Azure] **ELT + ETL**

Data Factory contains a series of interconnected systems that provide a complete end-to-end platform for data engineers.

As it ingests the data, Data Factory can clean, transform, and restructure the data, before loading it into a repository such as a data warehouse. Once the data is in the data warehouse, you can analyze it.

Data Factory provides an orchestration engine. Orchestration is the process of directing and controlling other services, and connecting them together, to allow data to flow between them

Diagram

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**PolyBase** [Azure]

*Azure SQL Database does not support PolyBase*

Feature of SQL Server and Azure Synapse Analytics

Enables you to run Transact-SQL queries that read data from external data sources (makes these sources appear like SQL tables).

Data Factory can directly invoke PolyBase on your behalf if your data is in a PolyBase-compatible data store.

Logo

Description automatically generated**SQL Server Integration Services ELT + ETL**

*SSIS is an on-premises utility.*

use SSIS to solve complex business problems by copying or downloading files, loading data warehouses, cleaning and mining data, and managing SQL database objects and data. SSIS is part of Microsoft SQL Server.

Exam Prep:

Azure Data Factory

1. Understand the difference between all the available Integration runtime. Pay special attention to the self-hosted integration runtime.
2. Azure Data Factory Copy Activity: Find out schema mapping ways between source & sink. hands-on

# Lesson 4

INGESTION: Azure Synapse Analytics

**Azure Synapse Analytics** [Azure]

Azure Synapse Analytics is generalized analytics service. You can use it to read data from many sources, process this data, generate various analyses and models, and save the results. Azure Synapse Analytics uses a clustered architecture.

You can select between two technologies to process data:

* Transact-SQL
* Spark (same open-source technology used to power databricks)

How to load data into Synapse Analytics: houseprices.csv

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/explore-data-ingestion-azure/3-load-data>



[3] Create Synapse workspace Account

synapsews

-- Create Storage Account

synapsews-store

-- Add File Share

synapsews-data

[+] Create new SQL pool

synapsews-pool

Launch Synapse Studio

[+] Create new table

Housingdata

-- Publish table

1] Create Storage Account

storagedata

[2] Add File Share

housingdata

-- Upload csv file

houseprices.csv

Create “Copy data” **pipeline**

(wizard)

[2] Create new Data Factory

synapsews-datafactory



Create new linked service

(Destination)

Exam prep:

Azure SQL Server & SQL Server Data Warehouse (Synapse Analytics)

1. Which SQL option should I choose?
2. Export an Azure SQL database to a BACPAC file. hands-on
3. Learn about how to secure sensitive data in a SQL database with database encryption by using the Always Encrypted wizard. hands-on
4. Experience Azure SQL Database Advanced Threat Protection features & steps to enable it. hands-on
5. Experiment and enable TDE (Transparent Data Encryption) and keep a note on the steps: Formula(memory trick): MCED — Master Key, Certificate, Encryption & Apply encryption on the DB. hands-on
6. Do an experiment using Powershell & Azure cloud shell. hands-on
7. IP firewall rules. hands-on
8. Read about dynamic data masking for Azure SQL Database and Azure Synapse Analytics. Give special attention to the in-built masking functions & their appropriate usages (Default, Credit Card, Email, Random Number, Custom Text)
9. Polybase: Please execute this hands-on experiment multiple times to load the data from ADLS into WH and memorize all the steps in the correct sequence. Formula(Memory trick): MCSFTL — Master, Credential, Source, File, Table, Load(CTAS). Load New York Taxicab dataset hands-on
10. DW performance benchmarking: This example demonstrates DW performance benchmarking and concluded to utilize a methodology of CTAS and partition switching in lieu of UPDATE and DELETE operations wherever possible. Get a full understanding of this fundamental approach. hands-on

# Lesson 5

INGESTION: Azure Databricks

**Azure Databricks** [Azure]



Azure Databricks is an analytics platform optimized for the Microsoft Azure cloud services platform. Databricks is based on Spark, and is integrated with Azure to streamline workflows.

It provides an interactive workspace that enables collaboration between data scientists, data engineers, and business analysts.

Databricks can process data held in many different types of storage, including Azure Blob storage, Azure Data Lake Store, Hadoop storage, flat files, SQL databases, and data warehouses, and Azure services such as Cosmos DB. Databricks can also process streaming data

Exam prep:

Azure Databricks

1. Learn about the technology choices for batch processing and what is the decision criteria to choose one over the others.
2. ETL using Azure Databricks. Special attention to “Load data into Azure SQL Data Warehouse” hands-on
3. Experiment on different cluster configurations. hands-on

# Lesson 6

INGESTION + STORAGE: Azure Synapse Analytics

**Azure HDInsight** [Azure]



Azure HDInsight is a managed analytics service in the cloud.

HDInsight is a low-cost cloud solution. It includes Apache Hadoop, Spark, Kafka, HBase, Storm, and Interactive Query.

These enable you to run processing tasks over large amounts of data

HDInsight uses a clustered model, like that of Synapse Analytics. HDInsight stores data using Azure Data Lake storage. Hadoop Map/Reduce uses a simple framework to split a task over a large dataset into a series of smaller tasks over subsets of the data that can be run in parallel, and the results then combined.

**To Query Hadoop supports Pig and HiveQL languages. In Spark, data engineers use Spark SQL.**

**Hadoop** includes Apache Hive, HBase, Spark, and Kafka. Hadoop stores data in a file system (HDFS). Spark stores data in memory. This difference in storage makes Spark about 100 times faster.

**HBase** is a NoSQL database built on Hadoop. It's commonly used for search engines. HBase offers automatic failover.

**Storm** is a distributed real-time streamlining analytics solution.

**Kafka** is an open-source platform that's used to compose data pipelines. It offers message queue functionality, which allows users to publish or subscribe to real-time data streams.

[GE] You are a data engineer implementing a lambda architecture on Microsoft Azure. You use an open-source big data solution to collect, process, and maintain data. The analytical data store performs poorly. You must implement a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Provide data warehousing

- Reduce ongoing management activities

- Deliver SQL query responses in less than one second

You need to create an HDInsight cluster to meet the requirements. Which type of cluster should you create? **Apache Spark**

Exam Prep:

Storage & HDInsight

1. Get in-depth knowledge of using Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 for big data requirements. Also, learn about different Hadoop tools discussed in this article.
2. Choose the correct HDInsight Configuration to build open-source analytics solutions. Give special attention to the use cases and get a better understanding of when to use Storm vs Spark etc.

# Lesson 7

Storage & Storage Lifecycle

[Azure] Data Security

Azure Storage encrypts all data that's written to it. Azure Storage also provides you with fine-grained control over who has access to your data. You'll secure the data by using keys or shared access signatures.

Azure Resource Manager provides a permissions model that uses role-based access control (**RBAC**). Use this functionality to set permissions and assign roles to users, groups, or applications.

[Azure] Data Lake Storage

Hadoop compatibility Unlimited scalability

Geo-redundant storage Zone-redundant storage

Security support for both access control lists (**ACLs**) POSIX compliance

An optimized Azure Blob File System (ABFS)

driver that's designed for big-data analytics

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen1 Azure Data Lake Storage is a Hadoop-compatible data repository that can store any size or type of data.

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 Data Lake Storage is designed to store massive amounts of data for big-data analytics.

Gen2 users take advantage of Azure Blob storage, a hierarchical file system, and performance tuning that helps them process big-data analytics solutions.

Exam Prep:

Storage

1. Manage the Azure Blob storage lifecycle.
2. Experiment the mentioned example in this post about applying a lifecycle policy. hands-on
3. Learn about Access control in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2. Pay special
4. attention to Azure AD setup while applying ACLs. hands-on
5. Configure Azure Storage firewalls and virtual networks. hands-on

# Lesson 8

[Azure] Azure Stream Analytics

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/survey-the-azure-data-platform/8-stream-analytics>

Data engineers use Azure Stream Analytics to process streaming data and respond to data anomalies in real time. You can use Stream Analytics for Internet of Things (IoT) monitoring, web logs, remote patient monitoring, and point of sale (POS) systems.

**Use the declarative Stream Analytics query language to query Azure Stream Analytics**

*Diagram

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INGEST*:* configuring data inputs from first-class integration sources. These sources include Azure Event Hubs, Azure IoT Hub, and Azure Blob storage.

Exam Prep:

Azure Stream Analytics

1. Window functions: You must know the practical difference between all the stream analytics windowing functions & their usage (Tumbling, Hopping, Sliding & Session windows). hands-on
2. Learn how to use lookup data in the Azure Stream Analytics in a data streaming pipeline. hands-on
3. Azure Stream Analytics on IoT Edge

# Lesson 9

Data Processing

Lamda Architecture:

Lambda architecture is a data-processing architecture designed to handle massive quantities of data by taking advantage of both batch processing and stream processing methods, and minimizing the latency involved in querying big data.

It is a Generic, Scalable, and Fault-tolerant data processing architecture to address batch and speed latency scenarios with big data and map-reduce.

Diagram

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# Lesson 10

Monitoring

Exam Prep:

1. Understand the SQL auditing features & do a hand-on experiment on who/when & what got accessed from the Azure SQL DB & WH? hands-on
2. Learn about enabling SQL server automatic tuning & give special attention towards the inheritance with tuning options like Force Plan, Create Index & Drop Index. hands-on
3. Read & understand In-Memory technologies that improve performance without increasing the database service tier. hands-on
4. Understand the materialized view design pattern and think about its uses to boost a slow-performing SQL query. hands-on
5. Learn how to enable and configure logging of diagnostics telemetry for Azure SQL databases. Pay special attention to the metric storage options like Azure SQL Analytics, Azure Event Hubs & Azure Storage. hands-on
6. Imbibe ADLS Gen2 performance optimization techniques. Understand file sizing & data organization into folders.
7. Discover Azure data factory monitoring using Azure monitor and think about use cases like last quarter log analytics and find out different actionable trends. hands-on
8. Learn about on-premises HA data gateway cluster to avoid single points of failure and to load balance traffic across gateways in a cluster.
9. Understand the use of Azure Log Analytics to monitor HDInsight clusters. Pay special attention to “Install HDInsight cluster management solutions”. hands-on

# Lesson 1

Distributed tables in Synapse SQL pool

A distributed table appears as a single table, but the rows are stored across 60 distributions. The rows are distributed with a hash or round-robin algorithm.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/cheat-sheet>

Cheat sheet for tips and best practices for building Azure Synapse solutions

Diagram

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**Data migration**

First, load your data into Azure Data Lake Storage or Azure Blob Storage. Next, use the COPY statement (preview) to load your data into staging tables. Use the following configuration:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Design** | **Recommendation** |
| Distribution | Round Robin |
| Indexing | Heap |
| Partition | None |
| Resource Class | largerc or xlargerc |